HIGHOGER NET THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

6

FISHING IN A COBN FIELD. -In Colorado is a 1.2 ten acre field which is simply a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of which produces thirty bushels to the COTA acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole to the depth of a spade handle, he will find that it will fill with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long may be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perchlike in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, although it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting, the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him.

DUPLICITY AND VANITY OF THE ELEPHANT. -There is no creature in the world so cunning as the elephant, and no creature, moreover, so full of duplicity. Its cleverness at simulating attachment to its keepers can only bs equalled in the human race by the hypocrisy of a slave toward his master. The elephant in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris never forgave his keeper for having made him ridiculous before the crowd assembled to witness his performance on a penny trumpet, which the poor man had been at the greatest psins to teach him. A note came out in "J'ai du bon tabac " with a shill squeak, when it should have been deep contralto. The creature was vain of its artistic skill, as all artists are, and, flinging down the trumpet, made a charge against the iron bars of its cage, which sent the crowd flying right and left in the utmost terror while the keeper fortunately had time to creep through the opening left at the bottom of the cage for the purpose of escape in time of danger ran out of sight immediately. He never dared enter the a defender of Ei Islam against giaour en-cege again, for he knew by the expression of croachments. The Sultan is consequently the creature's eye that the grudge was owing still.

PIGNY " PORKERS,"-At the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park are at present to be seen a pigmy bog and three sows from Nepaul which are very important additions to the menagerie. This species is so raro that, since Hodson described these animals, fifty years ago, there has not been a single specimen attainable in Europe, and even the museums have been unable to get more than a single skin. They are very small in size, scarcely bigger than a large wild rabbit; or probably a better idea of their size may be formed by giving their weight as seven or eight pounds each. They are very active on their legs, running very swiftly, and they are very shy. Their skins are well covered with short reddish-brown hair or rather bristles; they are very clean feeders, and also cleanly in their habits. Their flesh is esteemed very good for eating; and thus these interesting little porcines are naturally the subjects of other contemplations than their Zoological rarity. If they can be bred in the gardens, the Society will find profitable results repay the price given for them by disposing of the first offspring to other menageries; and the acclimatization of the subsequent progeny would seem to be well worthy of attempt, as they might be kept seemingly without offensiveness in the yards and gardons of domestic houses, and be fed upon potato-parings, vegetables, and debris of food. They are very fond of rice and will eat small portions of meat; but they will not touch the wash or greasy matters commonly given to ordinary pigs.

THE OSTRICH.-What the ostrich has in legs has sent, and is ever ready to send, any num-it lacks in wings, which are ridiculously ber of commissioners to Egypt; they can

anything serious. But a cold taken on coming out of a crowded and poorly ventilated room or railroad car is likely to result in pneumonia or typhoid fever, the reason being that a vitiated atmosphere impairs the powers to resist disease. There are two remedies to resist this evil. If one finds himself in a crowded and badly ventilated room, the best plan is to leave as promptly as possible. If this is not expedient, he should have, on go ing out, some garment that will completely protect him.

GIAOUR AND MUSSULMAN. THE SITUATION IN THE EAST - THE REVOLT OF ISLAM.

Our Constantinople correspondent sends the following:-Like King Belshazzar, the Sultan Abdul Hamid loves to surround himself with sootheayers and astrologers. Among the satellites of Yildiz Klosk no Daniel has as yet appeared, but the orthodox section of the ulemas have uttered a warn-Tekel, Upharsin"-trouble those of the King of the Chaldeans. The learned doctors of the Koranic law, with their white and green turbane, long beards and flowing robes, sit-ting in midnight conclave and discussing a nice points in abstruse theology, have at last ates and extremists, the latter led by O'Donoing a milk and water compromise in Egypt, but means foul or fair of oversthing English. evolved a decision that had the effect of creatwhich only a few days ago threatened to reak the armed truce of Europe. When the Khedive recently asked for Turkish troops to maintain his authority against Arabi the letter was referred to the ulemas, who declared that although perfectly lawful in certain cases for Moslems to fight Moslems, even when belonging to the same sect or creed, nevertheless for Moslems to oppose other Moslems who were resisting the encroachments of infidels was criminal. Arabi Pachs, by his own energy and perseverance, and thanks also to what has been aptly termed the Micawber-like policy of England and France, now poses as advised by the religious doctors that if a drop of Arab blood be shed in Egypt by Tarkish troops, or that if a hair of Arabi's head be harmed while he maintains his present attitude toward Europeans that then the days of the Ottoman Khalifate are numbered. This information produced the greatest consternation at Yildiz Kiosk. The Sultan in common with the lowes; eunuch had hitherto believed Arabi to be a sort of professional intriguer who could always be made to act as the conscious or unconscious instrument of the imperial will. They now realize the fact that the party of which Arabi is either the leader or the monthpiece repudlates not only the temporal power of the Sultan in Egypt, but-what is far more serious-is quite ready to throw off the supremacy of Abdul Hamid as the spiritual head of the faith. The truth is now disclosed that Arabi instead of being the tool of the Sultan, has made the Sultan his own tool to eliminate European influence from the Egyptian problem, and is only awaiting Abdul Hamid's divergence from the strict precepts of the Koran to resusitate the Arabian Khalifate, and this would be sounding the death knell of the Ottoman Empire. This explains why the Sultan, at first so eager to send troops to Egypt, subsequently categorically refused to do so as the mandataire of Europe. England and France insisted upon the banishment of Arabi and the disbandment of the Egyptian army. Such demands, if made by Abdul Hamiel and supported—as they would have to be—by force, would offer to Arabi and the Arabs of geoldiers and hundreds of British ships were North Africa and Arabia that very alvergence from the precepts of the Koran that they would make such fatal use of. The Sultan

no effort or sacifice. Like Hamilcar they will swear their sons to an eternal hatred against England. The party itself is divided into two sections; that of the modervan Rossa and aiming at the destruction by

nity.

our

daring but more practical and statesmanlike. They say that they can war upon England more effectually by diminishing her prestige throughout the world, and that the blow struck on the banks of the Nile or the Ganges is as fatal and as injurious as if given at home. The mainstay of English power to-day is the Mahommedan populations of her Eastern possessions. To alienate them from England, to show to them that English arms are not always victorious, to raise enemies against her in their midst, has been one of the principal aims of this party. In pursuance of this plan, in Irishman was sent out to be the principal adviser of Cetewayo. Later the Boors and Basutoes had in their ranks Irishm a acting on behalf of Iroland and under no Irish Directory. The Atghans owe their final success to the guidance and strategy of Lushmen. But it is principally in India itself, under the very eyes of the law, that Irish propagandism is now going on. They aim not as much at creat-ing a civil war, as indoctrinating the people of India with ideas which will totally subverse the present order of things and destroy forover the sutocratic Government of England. The native press, acting under these inspirations, have been teaching for the last iew years the doctrine of selfgovernment for Indis, and the principles of the Land League with reference to the ownership of the soil in these countries in which the natives have even a more precarious title

than in Ireland." "Especially in Egypt," he continued, warm ing up," and among the better educated classes of Egyptians was this propaganda going on. It was continually represented to them, that more than half the taxes of the country, which should have remained at home to enrich themselves and their familics, were paid out to foreign bondholders, especially the English bondholders; that the profits of the Suez Canal were paid into the English Treasury, that their own Treasury was managed by foreign comptrollers-general among whom the most influencial was an Englishman; the passing through the Suez Canal to hold down in subjection to kindred races of the East as they would soon subject by the same submission the people of Egypt unless the people atural leaders forhy it

there is beauty everywhere, above and around, THE IRISH IN EGYPT. and better still there are lots of fish below. But of this more anon. Beauharnois itself is n Interview with a Prominent Irish a handsome town of about 1800 inhabitants. Nationalist on the present Crisishalf of whom speak English, though three How Irlihmen have injured English fourths are of French origin. It has eight Prestige in the East-The Exyptian hotels which charge moderately, chief and Embrogito to be Ireland's Oppertumost popular among them being Kelly's, from whose back windows you can, if you please, One of our reporters lately came across a centleman from the other side of the border,

throw a somersault, head first into the river It is just at the steamboat landing place, and if you don't like it you can go further and as who has a rather prominent position among the famous Father O'Leary said " fare worse the Irish Nationalists in the United States. Rodier Point-a resort of pic-nic parties is in The statements made by that gentleman Beauharnois, and is simply too utterly lovely seemed at the time so extracrdinary that they for anything. The foliage of the trees here were considered a mere bravado, and in conis so close that it will save you from the rain sequence no reference was made to them for half an hour. It is nice to get up in the through the press. Since then, however, so morning-say at four o'clock -and go to the many facts have come to light and so many of point and see the Sun rise and then catch his predictions have been verified, that fish if they allow you; and it is still nicer to reporter has looked up his notes bathe your limbs in the limpid waters surand gives below the following re-port: "The Nationalist party," said rounding. Apropos of fishing in the Chateauguay the most marvellous stories are the gentleman, "is the advanced portion told. One gentleman assured me most solemnly that he caught 123 bass, pike pickerel and white fish in one day's fishing with the hook and line, and another who was calmly listening told him in turn upon his veracity that he and his wife had taken four hundred and ninety in a few hours

last year. I notice that a coolness existed between the two after that. But of good fishing there can be no doubt. It is nothing to see a lew curled darlings from Montreal whom, when at home, a rufiled rose leaf under them in their bed would annoy, go in this district with hammock and fishing tackle and camp out, and devour fish and mosquitoes, and be devoured by the latter, and never complain, and return as strong and as brown and almost as savage as so many bears of Labrador. The best way, however, is to accept civilization as it is in the hotels, and hire a boat and a man, if you can't row, and go off after breakfast with a luuch and return for tea or supper or whatever you please to call it, and if you have not caught any fish and are, therefore, schemed of yourself, buy some of a habitant who has, and enter the hotel with all the honors of war, when if anyone is impertinent enough to ask you which is base and which is plke, throw the lot down and pretend you are tired and will never go fishing any more. There is one drawback about this Beauharnois trip which it is but fair to mention, and that is the laches and delays of the boat. A number of people leave town on Saturday night, and purchase return lickets to and from Lachine by the Grand Trunk, basing their faith on the fiction that on Monday merning the ticket will be good, as the boat form Beaubarnois connects with the 8.30 train, and hence one can get into Montreal at nine o'clock and appear at his office in good time Alas, for the vanity of human wishes !

You come in by the boat, as a general rule, to find the train started and the boat five minutes late, or four or three, but generally late at all events. Then it is that the disappointed go forward and form into knots and groups and forget the scenery and pray for long life to the Captain and grind their poor teeth. Loud and deep and many have been the complaints of this state of things, but there seems to be no remedy. The table has been changed by the Grand Trunk time after time to suit the boat, but the boat is a punctual boat and boing so is always five minutes late and would be if the train waited for a year and a day. It is one of those things which no fellow can understand, although your correspondent thinks himselfable to explain. The Captain is a good, easy coul, courteous to a fault, and exact in collecting your 50 cents. It is the pigs who are to blame. In my experience at least there is never a blessed morning just as the last whistle is

about to blow that a farmer does not come along with two enormous pigs for the Montreal market. They are so large as to excite the admiration even of those passangers who hope the boat will connect with the train. As a general rule, one of the pigs-the bigger-manages to break loose and run, and then there is row. All nature is hushed, the birds put their heads beneath their wings to prevent deafaces, and the pig says never a mor. word, but runs for bare life with its tall "N knotted determinedly. There is a rush of habitants after the porcine and then begins one, he said, 'after this nover hesitate in what the excitement. Montrealers on board crowd to the bulwarks and some offer two to one against the capture of the pig. In fact, I regret to say he is almost always captured. But capturing and bringing him back are two | He always wore a white coat, a white hat and different things entirely. It is horrible to hear the shrinks of the pig as one man other generals usually avoided these target catches him by the snout and another by the marks. He was perpetually riding at break tail and others take hold of a leg each. The noise emitted by the pig is unearthly, it is almost as bad 88 what's ground out from a handorgan or a plano tortured by the girl of the and fresh undurclothing, covered with perperiod. It is the captain of the boat who | tums and wearing a diamond bilted sword, in always takes possession of the pig's tail, the exercise seems to have a fascination for him. At length the boat starts ten minutes late five of which are recovered before it reaches Chateauguay, where there is another pig. But why go on lacerating your feelings? Have I not said the train for Montreal has started inst as our first whistle of arrival is sounding and the teeth of the Montrealers are gnashing. "Captain," said I, on the morning of last Monday week, "do you think we'll connect ?" The captain looked at me ferociously, the same question having been put to him that and nations together. morning before a hundred times, but answered as calmly as he could :

WAS SCOBELEFF POISONED? Moscow, July 12 .- The belief that Scobeleff was poisoned by Germans has taken firm hold of the popular mind in Russia, though nothing justifies the report. Nothing suspicious was discovered upon the woman in whose company the General happened to be at the hotel at the time of his death.

THE SCOBELEFF OBSEQUIES.

Moscow, July 11 .- Grand Dukes Alexis and Nicholas, the Minister of War, all the Generals in the city and over one hundred thousand people attended the funeral mass of Scobeleff yesterday. Scobeleff's family was represented by the General's brothers-in-law, Tcheremetiew and Prince Belosselsky. Among the remarkable floral tributes and wreaths was that of the Academie D'Etat Major, being over eighteen feet circumference and deconsted with the ribbons of the order of St. George and inscribed "Scobeleff the hero." The body was taken to Biazan. The Emperor sent Scobeleff's sister the following :--"I am terribly overcome and grieved by the sudden death of your brother. It is an irreparable loss to the army. All we soldiers will weep for him. It is sad, sad to lose a man so useful and so devoted to duty."

GENERAL SCOBELEFF.

Scobeleff's personal appearance was thus described by Mr. MacGahan in a letter from Bucharest :- "Among the many officers on the Grand Duke's staff there is one who would attract attention anywhere, and whose career has been a curious and brilliant one. A tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure; a clear blue eye, and a large, promin ent but straight, well shaped nose-the kind of nose it is said Napoleon used to look for among his officers when he wished to find a general-and a face young enough for a second lieutenant, although he is a general-the youngest in the Russian army. It is the famous General Scobeleff, the conqueror of Ferghans, or Khokand. The last time I saw him we were both standing on the banks of the Oxus, in the khanate of Khiva. He was starting on his way to Tashkent, I on my return to St. Petersburg in a boat which was to float me down to the mouth of the Oxus into the Aral Ses, where I was to find a Rus-sian steamer. We were the last two who had seen the city of Khiva, for we were the lastt o leave it. He was then Celonel Scobeleff and had just returned from a remarkable and daring expedition, for which he afterward received the Cross of St. George. It will be romembered that of the five columns which marched on Khiva only four arrived, and that one, that of Markosoff, was obliged to turn back in the middle of the desert for what of water after having incurred the most imminent danger of destruction from heat and thirst."

Lieutenant F. V. Greene, United States Army, in his "Sketches of Army Life in Russis," tells many characteristic stories of the man. "In return for the cars of his troops," he says, "he demanded of them, first of all, unhesitating, unflinching, unquestioning obedience to his orders. If he ordered a man to do anything where immediate death was as certsin as the sun in heaven he expected to be instantly obeyed, without so much as even a look of question or surprise. One morning that I was with him on a reconnoissance we came to a small brook, an officer of his staff with whom he had had some cause of dissatisfaction just before rodo forward to try its depth. While he was cautiously feeling the bank another officer-a Coseack-rode toward it and as his horse drew back plied both spurs and the whip with all his torce. The horse sprang forward into the middle of the little stream, and us it was very deep though very narrow both horse and rider disappeared un der the water.

"There," cried Scobeleff to the other, ' that's the way I want my officers to do things. The first officer, gr atly nottled spurs to his horse, and though Scoboleff, seeing his purpose yelled at him to stop, in an instant he and his horse disappeared under the water. Both men were then dragged out dripping from their cold batb. Every one laughed and Scobeleff was in the best of hu-

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amid which Aunt Sutey bowed her head-over the hot coals and "flopped", the hoe cakes again, at the same time that she conveyed a live coal into the little squat, black pipe in her mouth, on which she drew vigorously.

The company begao to groan, and turned the whites of their eyes toward the hoe . akes. Aunt Sukey then said, "I shan't believe in no warnings till I see de chawriot of lahmael and do nossmen dereof Oh, de good Lawd hab mercy on us! What's dat?" (It was a wet stone that some wicked boys on the roof had sent bissing down into the fire)

"It's annuder warnin'," said Uncle 'Sish with a deep groan,

"Will Brudder Jones lead us in pra'r?" asked Aunt Sukey ; "de hoe cakes can wait, I reckon."

The little company got down on their knees and Brother Jones began : " Lor'-a'mity, we has ex-pe-rienced lots o' trubbles, and ain't defraid of yearthly power comin' to harm us uns; we kin look de lyoins in de face in de den of Daniel, or shake han's wid de fiery chilluns in de tree furnaces; we haz not been 'fraid to lib and we're not 'fraid to die--" But at that moment a terrific explosion occurred that shook the old shanty to its foundation, followed by such an awful silence that the wicked boys who had dropped ganpowder down the chimney ran off in a burry.

After a while, one head, and then another came in sight, and "You dere?" "You's alibe" sounded from among them, and finally Aunt Sukey crawled out, and looking wistfully on the scraps of hos cake stuccoed on the walls, said piously : "It's all rite chilluns, tana de Lawd de ole debil cawn't go any furder dan de length of his chain." At this juncture out reporter left.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 12 .- When one of Mr. Beatty's sons went into Howard's room with warm water on Monday evening he was found stretched out on the bed shot in the head and back of the right ear. He was conscious, and to enquiries as to how it happened, said : "Ob, 1 did it myself." Whether the shooting was by accident or design is not yet known. It is not believed he can recover. It is ascertained that his mother resides at Castlle, Wyoming County, N. Y., and that he was making a tour of this part of the State in his own conveyance. He was intending to visit the Adirondacks. He appeared to be a young man of good habits and strictly temperate. 'The weapon with which he shot himsely is a seven chambered revolver. He said it was his habit to sleep with it under his pillow.

CARD OF THANES.

We, the undersigned, for and in bohalf of the parishioners of St. Stephen, of Chelsea, bag to tender our sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Hogan and his parish of St. Aun's, of Montreal, for the very noble and generous manner in which they responded to the appeal of our esteemed pastor, the Rev. Faiher Brown, in aid of our cuurch. The collection amounted to \$175. We now rejoice to convey to our kind friends the intermation, doubtless gratifying to them, that we are in a position to begin the plastering of the sacred building, trusting to kind Providence for the small sum still required. That the great giver of all good gifts may bless our generous friends and increase their store tenfold is the sincere wish of

> MARTIN WELCH, Church Warden. PATRICK MURTAGE, GEORGE EDMONDS,

The shipments of coal from the port of Picton, N.S., for the week ended July 10th, amounted to 9,363 tone, making a total this

season to date of 48,799 tons. Two steamers have lauded the shore ends

small for so large a bird (so small that it does not attempt to fly), though it is said that it makes use of its wings to aid in running ; and we are told that on a "spurt" it can make sixty miles an Lour, though its average speed, when running, is only about twenty-five miles an hour. The general plumage of the ostrich is black, and some of it is so coarse that it is more like bair than feathers. On each wing are twenty-four, and in the tail are several other pure white and graceful feathers, known especially as "ostrich feathers." They have the plume part unlike most other feathers, equally large on each side of the quill, and the parts of the plume are not locked together, but each is separate and curves in the most graceful manner. It is for these leathers that the birds have long been hunted; they are chased on horseback, and caught with a lamp, or a native clothing himself in an ostrich skin, can get near enough to shoot them. The value of the feathers, which for the finest is about five dollars each, and half that for the poorer ones, has led people in South Africa to tame and keep the birds in confinement, and "Ostrich farming" is now a very profitable business. In the wild state the bird does not, as some accounts state, leave the eggs to be hatched by the sun.

TAKING COLD .- In order to enjoy good health it is not necessary to watch the operations of the system ; in fact, that is one of the worst things one can do. Be nervously anxious about the heart, and watch its beatings, and you will be lucky if you escape at least a functional derangement of that organ; and so with the kidneys and other important parts. But if you supply the stomach with a proper amount of wholesoms food, avoid all things that are permicious, and protect the body from sudden extremes of heat and cold, we can safely leave the mysterious operations that we call life to be wrought out in Nature's laboratory. Of these we know but lit-tlo. We know that when food enters the stomach it passes through a process by which most of the nutritive portion is separated and carried into the circulation. After undergoing other changes, the fluid portions are passed out of the body through the kidneys and the skin, glards and mucous membranes. Now, if the equilibrium is not maintained, that is, if the skin and the kidneys cannot, for any reason, conduct these effets and poisonous matters from the system as rapidly as they accumulate, the health suffers just in proportion to the quantity of this poisonous matter that is retained. Were none to escape, death would result in an hour. To suddenly check perspiration is to check elimination of poison from the system. It is almost always caused by cold, which closes up the porss of the skin at the part affected. A cold in the head checks the flow from the nasal passage. A draught of air on the back often checks excretion at that point, and the matter is thrown back to the lungs, producing congestion or inflummation. If you are where you cannot avoid a draught of air, turn the face to

it. If you are compelled to sleep on the ground, sleep with the face down. All the vital organs are attached to the inside of the back, and cold easily strikes through from the outside, whereas they are better protected in the front. People seldom take cold who walk or ride in the open air in every kind of weather, if the feet are kept warm and dry, and the body, particularly the back, is proper ly protected with clothing. If a cold is taken

talk with everybody and side against ucbody, but troops must take a decided stand on one side or the other. lithe Sultan had his own way he would occupy Egypt with an army corps and very likely make Arabi Governor of the country until some Oriental means could be found to remove and make "disappear below the political horizon" the man who instead of being a tool had dared to raise his head as a rival.

ABABI'S PRESTIGE.

As England and France persistently refusod to allow Turkey to send troops to Egypt except under conditions that would have cost Abdul Hamid his Khaliphato, and as England and France feared to go themselves lest Egypt should prove their Schleswigof the Khedive, and, in fact, of everybody except Arabl, who has now more than ever shown himself to be the sole master of the situation. Without Arabi's approval no one can do anything in Egypt. Should the Sultan touch him, then good-by to the Ottoman Khalifate, and rather than run such a risk Abdul IIamid would rather lose all his possessions in Europe and even in Asia Minor. There is a very influential section of ulemas at Yildiz Klosk, who strongly urge the Sultan to quit the Bosphorus and anticipate the great impending Arabic reformation of Islam by making his capital at Bagdad, the seat of the Abbasside Khalifs during the glorious days of Al Mansour, Haroun al Bashid and Al Mamoon. Abduul Hamid is known to favor these views, and the world may at any day be astonished to see the Sultan withdraw from the contagion of European thought, and at Bagdad wrap himself up within the folds of imperetrable Islam. If England interferes with Arabi, then the forty millions of Indian Mussulmans will make an effort for " home rule" in India. If France interferes with Arabi, then the whole of North Africa will be in a blazo. Too maxim Divite et impera can no longer be applied to the various races and tribes that make up the great family of Islam. What happens in Egypt or Tunis is edited with consumate literary skill and in the most spirited manner in the intellectual centre of Islam, the grand old University of Et Azhar, in Cairo. Over one hundred newspapers are printed in Arabic, Turkish and Persian, and circulate from Central Asia to Morocco, and in a tew weeks the holy city of Mecca will be in telegraphic communication with Cairo, Kuartoum, Constantinople and Teheran. Moreover, the two great sects into which the followers of the Prophet are divided-the Sunnites, who recognize the Sultan as Abalif, and the Shlites, who recognize the Shah of Persia as their spiritual head -are ready to forget their differences under the common pressure of Christian encroachment. Should the European Conferencethe invitation to which was most formally refused by the Sultan-take place, no solu-tion of the Egyptian question that they may decide upon will be of the slightest avail, unless the Conference is prepared to accord to Arabi all that he demands, or are, on the other hand, prepared to array against Europe the united impulses of Islam.

under these conditions it seldom amounts to' States, and the wheat yield is very promising. 'on the bosom of the lovely Lake St. John ; กระเทศ แก่ระว่า และคณะแกรมเมืองไปเมื

اند از استان از این میکند. او این از این میکندگینی افراد ایک این این میکند مکان میکند.

ould be save ming a young Egypt.

'These ideas' he added, are being universally adopted by the younger element, and more strikingly so by the military party. Events will soon happen which will prove to Europe that Egypt is no longer dying, and from it will arise a struggle in the Mahomedan world for which everything was prepared and which will sound the death knell of Esglish power in the East. When that time will come, with it will come Ireland's opportunity."

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF,"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia, which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered lest Egypt should prove their sourcewise Holstein, the result has been a general versochnung, which has greatly damaged the prestige of England, of France, of the Sultan, thusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters .- Standard.

WHERE PEOPLE SHOULD GO FOR HEALTH:

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : DEAR SIR,-This time last year I drew attention to the many facilities afforded people in comparatively poor circumstances to en-joy summer holiday recreation without going to the usual watering places, which, though excellent places and much to be commended, even for comparative cheapness, are still beyond the means of many, who can nevertheless afford to spend a few weeks nearer home. At that time I wrote from St. Marks, on the Richelleu river, the surroundings of which are really beautiful. Indeed there are many charming spots within a radius of 100 miles of Montreal, which pleasure and houlthseekers are either unacquainted with or ignorant of altogether, among them being Chateauguay, Beauharnois, and several points on the Obatesuguay river. I chose Biaubarnois this time. It is true the pretty village of self and replied ; Chateauguny is just as good, or would be only for the mosquitoes. Those little wretches are the most ferocious I have ever seen, or rather heard, for it is in the night they sing their war songs the loudest, and make their fiercest attacks on the stranger. They come on in thousands, and though you may decimate them, they renew the attack with dau atless resoultion, again and again repeated, until, in in order to prevent one's solf swearing, one has to pray. I can say, without fear of con-tradiction, that if Arebi Pacha and his Egyptians advance with half as much valor as these infernal mosquitoes of Chateauguay the English may give up the contest and retire from the valley of the Nile, and I have no doubt that in the famous battle of that name the Americans fied as much through fear of them as of the sword of De Salaberry. You can go by the Grand Trunk to La-

chine in twenty minutes, and from Lachine to Beauharnois by boat in about iwo hours, and feast your eyes upon some of the most beautiful scenery in Canada. When the waters of the Chateauguay are placid-as they generally aro-it is delightful to view the close, green foliage on the river's bank above reflected as in a mirror in the depths below." It refreshes the eye to gaze on such charming places as the Nuns' Point, L'late An immense corn crop is expected in the Perrault; it soothes the spirit to glide rapidly

in an in the second

" Well, not this morning, but then you'll have the pleasure of running the rapids."

When we got away from Lachine and had passed Caughnawags, I went to the captain once more and said: "Captain, are we near the Rapids?" I really thought he would throw me overboard, but he restrained him-

"Is it possible you did not feel yoursel going over the Rapids ?" "Why, no; I felt nothing unusual (which

indeed, was the strict truth). "Where were you standing ?"

"I was lying down on the lounge taking SBOOZS.

"Oh!' said the captain, and he walked with a smile half sickly and half diabolical did this skipper of the Beaubarnois boat. But, after all, this contretemp is a slight one, and should not prevent any one enjoying the beauties of Beauharnois.

Mile. Dosne has found in Paris a portfolio containing a number of notes in M. Thiers handwritting, forming a history of his time. They include memoranda of conversations ideas that occurred to him, anecdotes, and skatches of celebrated men with whom he

was personally acquainted. There are portraits of Louis Philippe, Sir Robert Peel, Jacques Lafitte, Lord Normandy and Louis Napoleon, written after the coup d'etat. Mlle. Dosne recoils from publishing these notes but the literary executors of M. Thiers argo her to bring them out or to deposit them in a scaled packet at the National Library, with directions for them to be printed hereafter.

An ab-stos factory is to be established in dat's de chuue." Laozon, Quo.

. . . .

5.1

"Now go home and dry your clothes, you're both fine fellows." ' But' turning to the first you have to do.'

"His personal bravery," says Lieutenant Greene, "might almost seem like bravado to those who did not understand his motives. rode a white horse in battle, simply because neck speed over some fence or ditch, leaving half his orderlies sprawling in it. He never lost an opportunity of displaying courage. He went into battle in his cleanest uniform order, as he said, that he might die with his best clothes on."

From his mother Scoboleff derived his intellectual tastes. She was murdered in Bulgarla by an officer of her son's steff. The General venerated her memory, and spoke of her with faitering voice. Though of practical mind, she was a woman of lofty thoughts and, unknown to herself, a poet. She attendea sedulously to the education of Michael and her three daughters, and imbued them with the idea that good feeling is the basis of good manners and the coment which holds families

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTREAL.

VIOLENT SHOCK FELT ON ST. ULBAIN STREET THIS MORNING.

In a small wooden chanty on St. Urbain street, a little above St. Uatherine, lives a respectable old " colored lady," who follows the badly--paid, but respectable trade of " doing gentlemen's washing." Aunt Sukey, for this is the name she goes by, is a typical specimen of the Southern negress, and being known to a reporter of THE POST as an inveterate old talker, he sometimes calls upon Aunt Sukey for a talk about the times in old Virginny before the "wah."

This morning about 8 o'clock our reporter was passing the "old lady's" house when he heard her well known voice. Pausing at the threshold of her door, he saw a group of ' colored folks'' sitting in her kitchen, eyeing intently some fragrant hos-cakes she was baking for breakfast.

"How does you all tast in yer bono.? How

does you gashuate ?" asked Aunt Sukey. "Passumiy! Passumiy!' answered Uncle Goliab, an old negro with a broad face and geod-natured grin, " but I'se mity dry, Aunty Sakev."

"Dry, ole man," chuckled the old lady, "yer ain't done got 'ligion like I hev, you tipk ligion lize wattahmellyon, may be." "Yes, brudder, I'se done got 'ligion, and now I'se not aleard of enything; I'se a different woman, I is."

"Dom golden slippers I'se gwine to wear La de dab, la de dah. Dom angel songs l'se gwine to hear,

La de dah, la de dah l' "I dloyem mbah de words pe zactly, but

There was a chorus of "fank de Lawd," une and a second sec The second se The second se The second s The second se

of the cable, at Salina Cruz, Mexico, from the coast of Control American States, and leave Tohuantepeo on Thursday, laying the cable southward to Panama, thus completing telegraphic communication from Valparaiso northward. The cables will be open to the public in August.

The three prisons of Auburn, Olinton, and Sing-Sing earned, during the month of June, \$3,571.16 over their expenditures. In June of last year they carned a surplus of \$1,700 42, thus showing that their gains have been doubled. Now, if Superintendent Baker could only figure out at what cost to honest laborers these gains have been effected, we should have the whole story.

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